REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

1. Rejection of claims 1-40 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b):

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Claims 1-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Clark et al (US 6,131,117).

Response:

The applicant wishes to show how each of the independent claims 1, 11, 21, 31, and 36 are distinct from the Clark et al. (hereafter referred to as Clark) patent.

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Each of the independent claims of the instant application contains the limitation of "a virtual POST (power-on self test) daemon **embedded in the basic input/output system** for processing signals of the computer and receiving controls of the remote console".

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However, Clark does not teach that a daemon (what Clark refers to as an agent) is embedded in the BIOS.

For instance, in column 9, lines 39-41, Clark writes, "The IP addresses enable
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communication between the console and SNMP agents of the routers R1-4 using a SNMP protocol." In column 9, line 65 to column 10, line 1, Clark writes, "In addition, the SNMP agents provide name information pertaining to the SNA-specific and NetBIOS-specific resources (PC1-3 and host H) to the console using the SNMP protocol." These two statements teach that a physical connection is required for
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communication to take place between the agents of the routers and the console. Moreover, it also establishes the fact that the agents reside on the routers, and are not embedded in the BIOS.

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In column 4, lines 38-41, Clark teaches a network management design with agents that communicate with a management console (Column 4, line 38-41). **However, Clark fails to disclose that his agents** (which are analogous to the

5   daemon of the instant application) **are embedded in the BIOS**, as is recited in the independent claims of the instant application.

In the abstract, Clark writes, "Similarly, a series of NetBIOS message flows among those IP routers coupled to the NetBIOS entities result in the acquisition of IP

10   and NetBIOS address information of these resources at the routers."

In column 8, lines 16-19, Clark writes, "As noted, the routers R1-4 are preferably managed by the SNMP tool executing on the NM console which communicates **with SNMP agents resident on the routers**"

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From the above, we know that the agents reside on the routers and that Clark's agents need a connection such as the SNMP protocol to establish contact with the computer system and in order to run their routines. **However, Clark never discloses that the agents are embedded in the BIOS.** If Clark's agents are embedded in the

20   BIOS of the computer system, then the availability of the SNMP protocol is irrelevant and the agent should still be running regardless of the network connection. But the fact that Clark needs that connection to trigger the agent inside the router to do its routines teaches away from the limitations contained in the claims of the instant application.

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Since Clark does not teach "a virtual POST (power-on self test) daemon embedded in the basic input/output system for processing signals of the computer and receiving controls of the remote console", claims 1, 11, 21, 31, and 36 are not
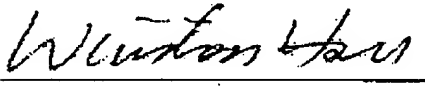
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Appl. No. 09/683,843
Amdt. dated March 18, 2005
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anticipated by Clark.

Claims 2-10, 12-20, 22-30, 32-35, and 37-40 are dependent on independent

claims 1, 11, 21, 31, and 36, respectively, and should be allowed if theindependent

5   claims are allowed. Reconsideration of claims 1-40 is respectfully requested. In light

of the above arguments in favor of patentability, the applicant respectfully requests

that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Respectfully submitted,

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is 13 hours behind the Taiwan time, i.e. 9 AM in D.C. = 10 PM in Taiwan).

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4